

and small amounts of iron sulphate, potassium iodide, sodium salicylate, and free sulphur.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements, designs, and devices regarding its therapeutic and curative effects, appearing on the carton label, falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective to promote perfect health and physical loveliness, to purify the blood, to eliminate all poisons, and to clear the complexion; effective as a short cut to health, to insure health and vitality, to rebuild the body, and to give health to all; effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for all diseased conditions of the blood, stomach, and kidneys, anemia, colitis, diabetes, gall bladder, acidity, arthritis, neuritis, high blood pressure, all forms of rheumatism, and undernourished children. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the statements, "Nature's \* \* \* Food", "Essential Minerals", "Nature's Way", "All the Essential Minerals", "Without Drugs", and "Guaranteed to conform to all pure food and drug laws", borne on the label, were false and misleading in that they represented that the article was composed essentially of minerals, that it was a food, that it contained no drugs, and that it conformed to the Federal Food and Drugs Act; whereas it was not composed essentially of minerals, it was not a food, it did contain drugs, and did not conform to the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

On October 11, 1935, a plea of guilty was entered and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**25092. Misbranding of Gland-O-Lac Coridene. U. S. v. Joe M. Rice, Rollie Theodore Renwald, and Samuel A. Rice, copartners, trading as the Gland-O-Lac Co. Pleas of nolo contendere. Fine, \$10. (F. & D. no. 33991. Sample no. 68375-A.)**

Unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims were made for this product.

On June 22, 1935, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Joe M. Rice, Rollie Theodore Renwald, and Samuel A. Rice, copartners, trading as the Gland-O-Lac Co., Omaha, Nebr., alleging shipment by them, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about April 10, 1934, from Omaha, Nebr., to Boston, Mass., of a quantity of Gland-O-Lac Coridene which was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle) "Laboratory and Field Tested. For Poultry. The Gland-O-Lac Company Omaha, Nebr."

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of a gray emulsion containing chiefly water, hydrochloric and lactic acids, cod-liver oil, and volatile oils including cineol.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that enclosed in its package was a circular which contained false and fraudulent statements that the article was effective, among other things, as a treatment, remedy, and cure for diseases of poultry, all bowel troubles and disorders in baby chicks, coccidiosis, and diarrhea.

On November 20, 1935, all defendants pleaded nolo contendere. A total fine of \$10 was imposed and costs were awarded against them.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**25093. Adulteration and misbranding of Hygeen Tablets and misbranding of B X Special Multi-Strength Treatment, B X Monthly Relief Compound, and Menstrua. U. S. v. John B. Petrie (B X Laboratories and Purity Products Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. no. 33995. Sample nos. 65465-A, 4409-B, 4457-B, 13516-B.)**

This case was based on interstate shipments of drug preparations, all of which were misbranded because of unwarranted curative and therapeutic effects in the labeling. Further objectionable features in the labeling of certain of the products were as follows: The Hygeen Tablets were represented to be antiseptic and germicidal, whereas they were not antiseptic and germicidal when used as directed; and the B X Special and Menstrua were represented to be harmless, whereas they contained drugs which might be harmful.

On August 9, 1935, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against John B. Petrie, trading as the B X Laboratories and as the Purity Products Co., Chicago, Ill., alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about May 22 and August 31, 1934, from the State of Illinois into the State of Michigan and

on or about August 18 and September 6, 1934, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, of quantities of Hygeen Tablets which were adulterated and misbranded and of quantities of B X Special, B X Monthly Relief Compound, and Menstrua which were misbranded. The articles were labeled in part, variously: "B X Special Multi-Strength Treatment \* \* \* Owned and Distributed by B X Laboratories \* \* \* Chicago, Ill."; "B X Monthly Relief Compound Also known as B X Monthly Tablets"; "Menstrua \* \* \* Owned and Produced by Purity Products Company \* \* \* Chicago"; "Hygeen Tablets \* \* \* Purity Products Company."

Analyses showed that the B X Special consisted of a brown liquid containing chiefly apiol and a small amount of ergot; that the B X Monthly Relief Compound consisted of flat, white sugar and lime carbonate-coated pills containing chiefly iron sulphate, aloe, ergot, and a terebinthinate oil resembling oil of savin; that the Menstrua consisted of capsules and tablets, the capsules containing apiol and a small proportion of oil of savin and the tablets containing extracts of plant drugs, including a laxative drug; and that the Hygeen Tablets contained sodium bicarbonate, tartaric acid, a small proportion of silica and starch, and a small amount of an organic chlorinated product, such as chloramine-T. Bacteriological examination of the Hygeen Tablets showed that they were not antiseptic when used as directed and had no germ-destroying power.

The product known as Hygeen Tablets was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold in that it was represented to be antiseptic when used as directed and to possess one and one-half times the germ-destroying power of carbolic acid per Rideal & Walker phenol coefficient test, whereas it was not antiseptic when used as directed and had no germ-destroying power.

All products were alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements, designs, and devices regarding their therapeutic and curative effects, appearing in the labeling, falsely and fraudulently represented that the B X Special was effective as a treatment and remedy for menstrual disorders in women; that the B X Monthly Relief Compound was effective as a monthly regulator; effective as a treatment and remedy for female disorders; effective as a remedy for unnaturally sluggish, suppressed, irregular, and delayed periods, including painful, fetid, scanty, absent monthly flow, and other similar troublesome conditions of the menstrual function when due to unnatural causes; effective to tone up the generative organs and the whole system, to reduce congestion of the generative organs, to act directly on the circulation of the uterus, to correct irregularities, to relieve unnatural suppression, and to re-establish the monthly flow; effective as a reliable and efficient remedy in many of the most stubborn and long-standing cases of unnatural suppression, painful menstruation, and other menstrual disorders; effective as a treatment for a morbid, unnatural menstrual condition, and to relieve suffering; effective as a treatment for stubborn, abnormal cases; and effective as a safe and harmless treatment if taken according to directions; that the Menstrua was effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for menstrual disorders in women; effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for painful, scanty, fetid or difficult menstruation and when suppression is of two months or longer duration; effective to insure the appearance of the abnormally delayed flow; effective as a treatment for pain and suppression during menses; effective as a reliable remedy composed of safe and harmless ingredients which could powerfully and positively force remarkably speedy results in many of the most stubborn delays arising from the usual unnatural causes; effective as a marvelous monthly regulator; and effective as a remedy for average mild, uncomplicated cases, for slightly stubborn cases of long-standing, and for obstinate long-standing conditions; that the Hygeen Tablets were effective as hygiene tablets; effective as a germ destroyer and to sterilize every vestige of infectious uterine secretions and discharges in the vagina; effective to kill germ life; effective as an antiseptic to safeguard feminine hygiene, and as a dependable and safe antiseptic in absolutely safeguarding against inherent, innate, nonextraneous, infectious germ or bacteriological life in uterine and vaginal discharges and secretions in the vaginal canal; effective to possess rapid surface tension, to pervade and creep into every fold and crevice of the vaginal canal where infectious germs find most secure lodgment; effective as a deodorant for use after menstruation; and effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for suppurations (discharges), and leucorrhea. Misbranding of the B X Special was alleged for the further reason that the statement "The medicine is harmless", appearing in a circular, shipped with the article, was false and misleading since the article contained apiol and ergot, harmful drugs. Misbranding of the

Menstrua was alleged for the further reason that the statements, "Menstrua is guaranteed to comply with strict requirements of the Pure Food and Drug Law. It is made from \* \* \* safe, harmless ingredients", appearing in the circular shipped with the article, were false and misleading since they represented that the article complied with the requirements of the Federal Food and Drugs Act and was made from safe, harmless ingredients, whereas it did not comply with the Federal Food and Drugs Act and contained laxative and so-called emmenagogue drugs which are not safe and harmless. Misbranding of the Hygeen Tablets was alleged for the further reason that the statements, "Hygeen Tablets", "Germ Destroying Foam", "terrific \* \* \* germ destruction", "a powerful germ destroying foam which remains active for many hours to sterilize every vestige of infectious uterine secretions and discharges in the vagina", "They have 1½ times the germ destroying power of carbolic acid per Rideal & Walker Phenol Coefficiency Test", "By killing germ life with Hygeen Tablets", "It must maintain its germ-destroying power for many hours after insertion", and "Antiseptic", appearing in the circular shipped with the article, and the statement "Hygeen Tablets", borne on the tubes containing the article, were false and misleading, since the article was not hygiene tablets, it was not a germ destroyer, and was not a powerful germ-destroying foam which remained active for many hours to sterilize every vestige of infectious uterine secretions and discharge in the vagina; said tablets had no germ-destroying power, could not kill germ life, and were not antiseptic when used as directed.

On October 16, 1935, the defendant entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**25094. Adulteration and misbranding of Meth-O-Sol and The Cholax Brand Pulvis Effervescens Sodii Phosphatis Comp. (Kelvan). U. S. v. George T. Lambert, G. Duke Lambert, and Mary W. Lambert, trading as the Crescent-Kelvan Co. Pleas of nolo contendere. George T. Lambert fined \$25 and sentence as to G. Duke Lambert and Mary W. Lambert suspended. (F. & D. no. 34006. Sample nos. 10457-B, 10458-B.)**

Unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims were made for these products, and they differed in strength, quality, and purity from the United States Pharmacopoeia standards for the drugs under the names of which they were sold.

On September 4, 1935, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against George T. Lambert, G. Duke Lambert, and Mary W. Lambert, trading as the Crescent-Kelvan Co., Philadelphia, Pa., alleging shipments by them, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, in the period from December 4, 1933, to April 9, 1934, from Philadelphia, Pa., to Wilmington, Del., and Atlantic City, N. J., of quantities of Meth-O-Sol and The Cholax Brand Pulvis Effervescens Sodii Phosphatis Comp. (Kelvan), which were adulterated and misbranded. The articles were labeled in part: (Jars and cartons) "Meth-O-Sol Use As A Liniment Manufactured exclusively by The Crescent-Kelvan Co. Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A."; (bottle and carton) "The (Registered Word-Mark) Cholax Brand Pulvis Effervescens Sodii Phosphatis Comp. (Kelvan) Originated, Owned and Distributed by The Crescent-Kelvan Company Philadelphia, Pa."

Analyses showed that the Meth-O-Sol consisted of turpentine, camphor, methyl salicylate, and capsicum oleoresin, in a base of paraffin and petrolatum; and that the Cholax Brand Pulvis Effervescens Sodii Phosphatis Comp. (Kelvan) was a granular material consisting of sodium phosphate, anhydrous (15.8 percent), sodium sulphate, anhydrous (19.6 percent), magnesium sulphate, anhydrous (10.6 percent), together with an effervescent base of sodium bicarbonate, citric acid, and tartaric acid.

The Meth-O-Sol was alleged to be adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and differed from the standard for the drug of that name stated in that compendium, and its own standard was not declared on the container.

The Cholax Brand Pulvis Effervescens Sodii Phosphatis Comp. (Kelvan) was alleged to be adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and differed from the standard for the drug of that name stated in that compendium, and its own standard was not declared on its container.